

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1861.



NEW SERIES No. 92

日初月六一十二緒光

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1895.

一拜禮 號二廿月七英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$5,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

J. KRAMER, Esq.—Chairman.  
Hon. A. MACON CHIEF.—Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq. S. C. Michaelson, Esq.  
G. B. Dodwell, Esq. D. R. Sastoo, Esq.  
M. D. Excelle, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.  
R. M. Gray, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—W. M. BEVIS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Account at the rate of a per Cent  
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1895. [483]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th April, 1895. [484]

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... \$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:  
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.  
H. Stolterfoth, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1895. [485]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... \$800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS ..... \$800,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$325,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per Cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

T. F. SANSON,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1895. [485]

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,250,000  
PAID-UP ..... \$600,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per Cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 12 Months ..... 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1895. [484]

### Intimations.

M. R. CHADWICK KEW.  
(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE.)

HAS OPENED his Dental Rooms at No.  
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, a few  
doors from Messrs. GAUFF & CO.

TEETH filled permanently, from \$1.00 upwards.

CROWN and BRIDGEWORK inserted and  
EXTRACTED.

PLATES A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1895. [485]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY  
on shortest notice, quantity of PURE  
FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK  
and BOILERS.

The only Company in Hongkong exclusively  
Supplying FILTERED WATER.

Despatch Guaranteed. Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & CO.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [483]

M. C. CHEUNG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER,  
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN  
Ice-House Road.

I am now in a position, in his New and Com-  
mendable Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,  
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED  
in this Colony or in any part of the New  
GROUPS AND VIEWS  
a specialty.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1895. [489]

## Insurances.

### THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has long taken the lead in SIMPLIFYING the  
CONDITIONS and LIBERALISING the  
CONTRACT of LIFE ASSURANCE, thereby  
giving greatly increased Security to the Holders  
of the Company's Policies.

For full Particulars and Rates,  
Apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. [481]

### TYphoon Insurance.

#### NOTICE.

HOUSE-OWNERS, TRUSTEES, MORT-  
GAGEES and Others interested in  
HOUSE PROPERTY are informed that  
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED,

are prepared to accept Risks against LOSS or  
DAMAGE by TYPHOONS at Moderate Rates.  
For Particulars, apply to

W. M. MACBANE,  
LOCAL MANAGER, Hongkong Branch,  
Connaught House,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. [481]

### THE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

#### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$83,333.33-  
EQUAL TO ..... } \$318,000.00-  
RESERVE FUND ..... }

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
LEE SING, Esq. LO YEE MOON, Esq.  
LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1894. [480]

#### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FATT,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. [484]

### Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of A  
TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (ONE  
DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per Share)  
for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1895, will  
be PAID to those Persons who are registered as  
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, on  
MONDAY, the 29th July, 1895.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 29th  
instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1895. [482]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY HALF-  
YEARLY MEETING of SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the COMPANY will be held at the  
OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 18, Bank Buildings,  
Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the  
3rd August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of  
Receiving a Report of the Directors, together  
with a Statement of Account, declaring a  
Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to 3rd  
August inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. TOMLIN,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1895. [482]

### THE PHARMACY.

SPRAY PRODUCERS.

CUT GLASS BOTTLES.

SELTZER.

MANICURE REQUISITES.

PIENAUD'S PERFUMERY and TOILET WATERS.

TONIC KOLA WINE.

GOLDEN MALTICK.

PARISIAN EAU DE COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for "TANSAN" the popular  
Table-Water which contains 8 per cent. more  
iron carbonate than that from any other  
Chalybeate Spring.

FLETCHER & CO.,

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1895. [481]

### TAK CHEUNG,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

WE have this Day REMOVED to Nos. 10  
& 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
next to Messrs. CHS. J. GAUFF & CO.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1895. [489]

## Intimations.

### BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



SPECIAL DAGGER PACKING  
FOR HIGH-PRESSURE, ROUND  
OR SQUARE.

ASBESTOS PACKINGS of every description.  
ASBESTOS SHEETS, MILLBOARDS, CANVAS, &c.  
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS and STEAM PIPES.  
CANVAS CORE PACKING (Tuck Form). SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.  
ASBESTOLINE, the most economical lubricant.  
ALL GOODS BEARING TRADE MARK GUARANTEED.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1895. [489]

## CHEAPER

THE MONTHLY RATES FOR BOARD AND RESIDENCE AT THE HK. HOME  
ARE MUCH LOWER THAN THEY WERE A YEAR AGO.

FIFTY PER CENT.  
DISCOUNTS OF  
AND UPWARDS TO STEADY PATRONS.

## MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,  
"EXCELSIOR," HONGKONG.  
A. B. C. Code.

TELEPHONE,  
No. 35.

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

TIFFIN AT 1 P.M. DINNER AT 8 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN & DINNER PARTIES in  
PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS.

For further Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,  
MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA LODGE  
OF HONGKONG, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, 7th Street, THIS EVENING, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1047

WANTED.

DIRECTORIOS for AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND and INDIA, also a Copy of "THE WORLD'S COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY" published in London. Last year's or preceding year's Copies will do.

H. SKOTT & CO.,  
Hongkong Hotel Buildings,  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1066

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargoes are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 24th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

Consignees of Cargoes from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1065

FOR KOME AND Y. KOHAMA.

THE Steamship "FIDELIO" Captain J. Nielsen, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to T. O'KELLY, CUMMING & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1065

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT). THE Steamship "SUNGKANG" Captain C. R. N. DETH, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1064

INDO-CHINA'S M. N. NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW. (Taking China and Passages) at through rates for CHIEN, TIE-CHIN, NEWCHIANG, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE. THE Company's Steamship

"CANTON."

Captain S. L. will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1067

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS. FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"GLYNESK."

Captain Webster, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M. Instead of as previously notified, For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1077

FOR TIENSIN.

THE Steamship "CONTINENTAL" Captain Schell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1073

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING" Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1072

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Steamship

"CHINTU,"

R. Innes, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vesel is fitted throughout with Electric Light. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1074

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"GLENARTNEY,"

Captain J. Macgregor, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 3rd August. This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewards. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1068

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND CONCERT  
IN AID OF THE FUNDS  
OF THE  
ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,  
will be given at the  
MOUNT-AUSTIN HOTEL,  
ON  
SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY,  
AT 9.15 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Mrs. DOWLER, Mrs. GORDON, Miss LAMBERT,  
Mrs. MARTIN and Mrs. SACHSE  
Messrs. G. G. BRADY, H. GOFF, C. H. GRACE,  
Geo. P. LEWIS and W. MACBANE and  
D. K. SHIMAN.

Chairman:—T. JACKSON, Esq.

TICKETS (2s each) for which Seats will be ready, may be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's and at the MOUNT-AUSTIN HOTEL, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1069

NOTICE.

M. R. REGINALD ISBELL is prepared to give lessons in PIANO, ORGAN, SINGING and THEORY.

Mrs. ISBELL has had several years' successful professional experience in England and the Australian Colonies and has made the Cultivation and Development of the Human Voice a Special Study. Peak and Kowloon visited.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.

Evening Dances, Parties and Socials provided with Selected Music on REASONABLE TERMS. Arrangements for Lessons can be made by applying to:—

Mr. REGINALD ISBELL,  
c/o Messrs. ROBINSON & CO.,  
Connacht House,  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1070

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S  
DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

THURSDAY, the 25th July, 1895,  
commencing at 2.10 P.M.,  
at his SALE ROOMS, DUNDELL STREET,

A QUANTITY OF  
GENTLEMEN'S DRAPERY AND  
OUTFITTING,  
Comprising:—

CASHMERES, TWEEDS, &c., in Suit Length; Suitable for the Season and Autumn Wear, OXFORD SUITS, FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS, HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS, &c.

AND  
A QUANTITY OF  
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, COS-  
TUMES, SILKS, MOIRE, SATINS, LADIES'  
HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, SILK EMBROIDERED  
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

TURKISH and HONEYCOMB TOWELS,  
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL, GAUZE,  
FLANNEL, PRINTS, ITALIAN CLOTH,  
OIL CLOTH, WHITE LACE CURTAINS,  
CARPETS, RUGS, JAPAN COTTON CREPE,  
&c., &c., &c.

The above will be on view from WEDNESDAY, the 24th July.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

Geo. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1071

TO LET.

N. O. 4A, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE  
(Furnished or Unfurnished).

No. 6, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE  
(Unfurnished).

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1023

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DEALERS IN  
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND  
HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY  
MEMORIALS.

LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERMEABLE  
LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO.'S WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEETINGS and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. 1072

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The present ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.

Intimations.

The water used is proved by repeated analyses to be absolutely pure.

For COAST PORTS, Water is packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Countersell Oiler Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all good messages addressed thus, will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SELTZER-WATER  
LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC-WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE

It is reported that the evidence in support of a charge of treason against Prince Pak is very weak, and that the Korean Government is in a difficult position concerning the matter.

THE EXODUS FROM TAMSUI  
STILL IN FULL SWING.

(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

TELEGRAMS.

THE REVOLT IN  
FORMOSA.

A JAPANESE PRINCE REPORTED  
KILLED.

THE EXODUS FROM TAMSUI  
STILL IN FULL SWING.

AXON, July 22nd.

6.30 a.m.

A steamer has just arrived here from Tamsui with 350 men, women and children.

She brings news to the effect that the Japanese have re-umed their march overland towards Taiwanfoo and have not yet come into collision with any large bodies of "Black Flags," the fighting hitherto has been with Hakkas and savages, and with these there is constant conflict.

It was reported in Tamsui on Saturday

that a Japanese Army Corps consisting of 5,000 officers and men would reach Formosa at a very early date, and at that time two large transports were at Kelung discharging stores and ammunition for the use of the reinforcements.

It is stated by Chinese that a Japanese Prince and a Japanese General were killed during the recent engagement near Tokoham.

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THE CHENGTU OUTRAGES.

INTERESTING REP RT BY ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Mr. O. L. Kilborn, one of the sufferers, writes the following thrilling account of his recent experiences in the capital of the province of Szechuan to the Shanghai paper, under date 15th instant:—

Wednesday night, May 29th, there were gathered in the Hwa Yung Helen Yamen, Chengtu, 18 British and American missionaries, with their 111 children; also two French missionaries.

Thursday, May 30th, while the Magistrate assured us that he was doing his best to quiet the people, we learned, through the most trustworthy channels, of the state of affairs throughout the city. The Vicerey had posted a long and forcibly worded proclamation and squads of soldiers were encamped on the sites of the ruined buildings.

GOULS AT WORK.

In opposition to these measures a human head and a hand were nailed on the gates of the gateway of one of the Roman Catholic compounds. Fresh blood (chicken's blood) had been splashed on the wall of one of the Protestant Mission compounds and an inscription informed the people that this was the spot where the foreigners had murdered their children and this was the victim's blood. Human bones were actually exposed on the site of one of the R.C. chapels. The French Missionaries, when questioned by the officials, explained that there were the remains of British murdered in Chengtu about 20 years ago and buried under that chapel. Some of these bones were brought to the Yamen and exposed not only for official inspection, but to the gaze of thronging crowds. Some bones were suspended from a reef gateway as proof to every passer-by of the guilt of the buried foreigners. Human heads, hands, and feet were obtained from recent banker graves outside the south gate, and were carried exposed through several miles of streets to the Yamen, where they were added to the bones before mentioned.

OFFICIALS ENCOURAGE THE CALUMNIES. These things were carried by soldiers in red coats who stated freely that these were the indisputable evidence of the foreigners' guilt. The walls on at least several mission premises were examined under a strict direction, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike.

Although we had the assurance of the Magistrate that he was doing his best to pacify the people, we were somewhat puzzled by such methods as those detailed above.

THE DUMB BOY TICK.

Probably the most cleverly conceived and executed plot, was that of the boy found dumb in the tin box. One day about June 1st, the Magistrate, in an informal way, asked us about a child that had been taken from Si Shen-tu, the Canadian Mission compound first attacked.

The child was found, he said, in a tin box underneath the floor of our chapel. The boy was dumb, but was sufficiently conscious to be able to write six or eight characters. From these characters they were able to make out that he had gone into our compound on May 28th, the day of the riot, and that the foreigners had put some drug into his nostrils with the result that he became 'tomb'!

The Magistrate questioned us closely as to our supposed knowledge of the case, as to whether we had any drug which could cause such a condition, or any drug that could cure him?

The boy had been brought to the Yamen, and was there still. Two of our number went by the Magistrate's invitation to see him. Next day when the Prefect attempted, though very politely, to put us through a rather prolonged cross-examination over the same case, we quietly suggested that he was exceeding his jurisdiction, and showed him a copy of our passport in proof.

That was the last of the talk about the so-called dumb boy. There was no doubt in our minds that he was acting a very clever part—but instigated by whom? From which of the numerous Yemens in Chengtu came the inspiration?

We were not particularly comforted by the fact that rumours were freely circulated, that the names of native Christians were being taken, while June 7th was fixed for the smashing of the Yamen and the killing of the foreigners.

The officials were, on the contrary, diligently circulating the story that all foreigners had left Chengtu the day after the riots. With regard to our telegram, about every other one was issued and some slimy excuse offered. It was only by stratagem that we got our telegrams out of the Yamen and into the Telegraph office.

On the whole we spent a very uncomfortable and very anxious ten days in the Yamen, and were thankful to God when about 2 a.m. of Sunday June 9th, our long and sombre cavalcade of chairs wound slowly through the deserted streets, out of the East Gate, to a quiet spot on the river bank, where our boats lay ready to take us to Chinkiang.

THE ONLY CURE FOR SLUMS.

Lord Shaftesbury, after sixty years of fruitful work in behalf of sanitary reform, expressed his conviction that unless the "domestic conditions" of the working classes of England are "Christianized, all hope of moral or social improvement is utterly vain." Since 1851 England has been passing measures for the proper housing of the poor and the reformation of the slums, and the Act of 1890, which is the most radical of all, provides for the expropriation by public authority, upon fair terms, of hopelessly insanitary property. Dr. E. R. L. Gould, who has made a study of the housing of labouring people in Europe as a special agent of the U.S. National Department of Labor, discusses in *The Forum* the results achieved under English legislation upon the subject and urges similar action by the municipalities of America. He does not believe that it would be wise for municipalities to acquire land for the purpose of embarking in housing operations in competition with private enterprise, as the necessity of making a fair financial showing would lead to the imposition of high rents, which the poor could not afford to pay. And he proceeds as follows:—

"If authority were given to the New York Board of Health to expropriate insanitary buildings and areas upon conditions fairly similar to the English method, what should be done with the land? It seems to me that the very first thing would be to provide breathing spaces and playgrounds in congested districts. The re-arrangement has been an awful curse, destructive alike to health and morality. It should be the first to be destroyed, and its disappearance may be made the means of a positive benefit. If the proper thing is done, it may turn out a favourable circumstance for New York's future inhabitants that year-

tene-ments were so long endured. When certain structures are torn down, the land should, in the majority of instances, be paved and a covering erected to shelter the rear part in rainy weather, and light apparatus, such as parallel bars, swings, and poles for climbing, should be set up."

"Few really appreciate the dismal dreariness of life to children in these tenements. There is no opportunity for legitimate play, no rational outlet for an excess of animal spirits. At every step the child is confronted with prohibitions. The police subdue boisterousness and prevent ball-throwing or any unusually active game in the streets. The yard-areas, where yard-areas exist, are forbidden to be used for many pastimes dear to the juvenile heart. The lack of opportunity for healthful exercise or proper recreation causes the formation of gangs for nocturnal marauding, at first purely mischievous, but ending very frequently in criminality. Anything which offers legitimate satisfaction to the child's desire for amusement is one of the surest methods of correcting the sinister influences of tenement life. Money spent for recreative sports of the kind mentioned means a smaller outgo for the maladjustment of order and the protection of obnoxious people, and, most important of all, it means the saving of human character. The exhilaration of earnest play and organization for childish sport will surely offset the philosophy of the streets."

The first step in house-reform, says Dr. Gould, is to get rid, gradually, of the bad houses by expropriation. As to the cost, he writes as follows:—

"Sanitary awakenings are always expensive, and expropriation, even under the most favorable circumstances, is costly. But there is no help for it, if reform is to be undertaken in a rational way. The burden need not entirely fall upon the present generation. We cannot levy upon our forefathers, who are primarily responsible, but we can assess benefits upon our descendants. Long-term loans for this purpose ought to be easily floated by our large cities at 3 per cent, or 3½ per cent, with provision, for an annual sinking fund. Land should ought to entail very heavy losses. Prejudice against expropriation, founded upon exaggerated ideas of its costliness, are current, because English experience under the old system is known and under the new method is not known. The difference has been simply enormous. Land in London has been acquired under the Act of 1890 for much less than half what it would have cost if expropriated before that date. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and, for the most part, London, have had their experience under the old regime, and it was this which caused the change to a more equitable basis. Substitution of real for rental value has produced an altogether different effect, and the power to expropriate on this basis is the greatest sanitary need to-day of most of our large cities."

R. A. P.  
THE ANTI-OPIUM SOCIETY.

The opium discussion continues in spite of the Report of the Royal Commission which was supposed to settle the question. A document so obviously inconsistent with facts cannot be justified, and it will be difficult to evade the charge of partiality stated in the minority report presented by Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M.P. The *Christian* suggests that "a report which represents as much vested interest can have no more weight than a report on alcohol would have which was largely based on the evidence of brewers, publicans, and shareholders in breweries."

—Malaya Message.

For an object-lesson in fanaticism it would be hard to beat the conduct of the anti-opiumists in trying to force their tenets once more upon the House of Commons after the destructive report of the Royal Commission which has examined into the matter. Indeed, it would be difficult to believe that the attempt was serious, were not so deadly serious a man as Sir Joseph Pease concerned in it. The anti-opiumists have absolutely nothing to complain of. They have already, unfortunately for themselves, entirely approved of the Commission which was appointed, and few will be found to uphold their objection to it on the ground that it was allowed to investigate, instead of bringing, the main question. This is a rather tall attitude, even for fanatics.

We went so fully on a previous occasion (May, 1894) into the whole attitude of the Anti-Opium Society, that there is no need for us to recapitulate either the evidence on the subject or the conclusions of the Commission. The report, as we were able to say it would do, has protested against interference with the opium trade in India on the grounds that it is not a crying evil, but, if anything, a necessity; that the people themselves re-enforce it; that suppression, even if insisted upon, would be impossible; and finally, by inference, on the ground that if opium were abolished alcohol would be likely to take its place. The effect of such a substitution would be as appalling as if laudanum were substituted over here for beer. There is nationality in all things; especially in drinks.

Another thing that we prophesied was that Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., would remain recalcitrant to the end. He has done so, and has so memorably had his unbending contempt for facts in a minority report got up by himself alone; for his brother in the anti-opium faith, Mr. A. Pease, has, to his great and exceeding credit, allowed himself to be converted by facts, in the face of what we can imagine to have been considerable pressure.

For Mr. Wilson, this report ought to lessen by one the canting, turbulent societies whose nucleus is at Exeter Hall, and whose ramifications extend everywhere into the pockets of the footloose gentry. Philanthropic agitations, like quacks, die hard; but as we have recently witnessed a signal extirpation of one of the latter genus, there is hope that we may now see the last of the anti-opiumists. For, notwithstanding of fact, disregard of evidence, and manufacture of that class of appealing literature upon which agitation thrives, they have in their time been beaten by none of their fellow fanatics, save possibly the anti-slaveryists; while in the matter of specious and fervent they are in the very first ranks of those who make a practice of fuddling Providence with the responsibility of their own acts. Nay, we should here award them, if anything, a more distinguished place, for they stand alone in the gigantic effort of publicly repudiating a transaction for which, in the first instance, they had offered up no less than thanksgivings.

The *ration d'etre* of such a society will always remain a mystery to serious men. It seems to lack not only the sense of humour—that one expects, and can pardon—but also the sense of compassion and proportion. Its members raise heaven and earth to abolish a luxury in China, for which the average yearly expenditure is about 200 per head, at a time when the liquor consumption in their own country amounts to over £1,100 a head. In order to effect this noble effort of altruism they would, without hesitation, bring bankruptcy upon India, stir the natives up to the verge of revolt, trample upon the private rights and liberties of millions of their fellow-subjects, and we are forced to add, it fabricate nearly anything that is likely to assist their cause. Yet this is what passes for philanthropy, and

this is what is cloaked with the garb of religion. Moreover, this is the sort of movement that is especially successful in obtaining money. It is all very remarkable.

Incidentally our eye lights upon two letters from Sir George Birdwood to the *Times*, dated 1881 and 1882, in which the very foundations of the Anti-Opium movement were attacked. These letters have never been answered, except with the *Times*, nor has any single one of the numerous exposures put forward from time to time by men who really know India and China been seriously controverted. Our own articles, if we recall it rightly, though outspoken to the point of bluntness, were never so much as recited to. Facts, from the point of view of these latter-day reformers, are like sleeping dogs; it is better to let them lie.

"Why don't you have a man out there, to keep you properly informed, and to act in emergencies with knowledge?" we once asked the Secretary of an organization something like this one. "Oh, that would never do," was the unguarded reply; "we could not trust him to carry out our opinions." So that society was summed up.

And now the Anti-Opium Society has been summed up, too. It has petitioned for a Commission; it has got a Commission; it has thwarted the Society for the members of that Commission; the Commission has investigated the facts; and the bottom is out of the whole thing.

It is difficult to account satisfactorily for the differences in the conduct of various regiments, but one theory in this case suggests itself. The men who are recruited from rural districts for the Buffs (the old 3rd E. Kent), or the Lincolnshire, are as a rule well behaved and amenable to the requirements and orders of the authorities. Experience shows that such regiments as the 2nd South Lancashire and the Northumbrian Fusiliers are recruited from a disreputable section of the home towns. The Rifle Brigade, for instance, now stationed in Hongkong, are mainly "East Enders" and have during their short stay given an infinite amount of trouble to the police force. Probably these soldiers were, at the time of enlistment, either operatives on strike or labourers out of work, which accounts for the character of their exploits. Another factor, tending to the deterioration of a satisfactory regimental record, is the quality of the drafts sent out. As a rule, foreign service is regarded as an capital method of weeding a home corps of its "undesirables" and these are sent to the outermost parts of the Empire, apparently to impress the natives. This point leads to a consideration of the effect upon such a cosmopolitan Asiatic community as ours, of disorderly and incendiary soldiers, men acting without the discretion and good sense of Englishmen, wantonly doing mischief, and creating bother. That is a serious aspect in the case, and justifies measures of correction which might otherwise appear rigorous and unreasonable. Doubtless, the regiment, whose smartness has already been remarked, would be an excellent fighting regiment and would give a good account of itself should an occasion to test its heroism arise. But that is a question outside the scope of this article. It is important that the soldiers should at the same time be a good citizen, and especially so to us, where he is a prominent representative of the ruling race.

Possibly the "utilizers" eccentricities of conduct in respect to the treatment of the hapless native may arise from too enthusiastic emulation of the exploits of Rudyard Kipling's "Soldiers Three." If that should be so, it might perhaps be desirable that the Colonel of the regiment should cause it to be explained to his men that Singapore is not in India, that the character of the Chinaman and the Malay is not quite the same as that of the mild Hindoo, and that in any case Mulvaney and his two comrades always succeeded in returning to barracks without passing through the hands of the police. Perhaps, indeed, it might be desirable for some officer of a literary turn of mind to lecture the men of the Regiment upon the wide difference between fiction and fact, and to explain to them that some of the most picturesque adventures of the heroes of literature cannot be successfully repeated amid the daily routine of a great town.

They do not recommend a larger dividend, though the figures would justify such recommendation, because they think it advisable to make provision out of the profits of the six months, for the payment of various sums falling due during the current half year.

Messrs. Rickett and Hall retire from the Board by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Kell retired from the office of Auditor, and the Directors have much pleasure in recommending him to his old position; and the Directors, for the current year will have to be decided at this meeting.

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 23rd day of July, when the warrants will be issued.

J. F. LOWDER, } Directors.  
JAMES WALTER, } Directors.  
Yokohama, 9th July, 1895.

THE FUSILIERS.

THEIR CONDUCT IN SINGAPORE.

A BAD RECORD.

From the point of view of the policeman on his beat, and the magistrate on the bench, there are good regiments, bad regiments, and regiments whose vices and virtues do not the above mediocrities. Singapore has had fair specimens of them all. It is always instructive to enquire after a due lapse of time, whether a regiment stationed here is conducting itself in such a manner as to cause the civil authorities trouble and annoyance. In the case of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who have been with us for nearly four months, it is not necessary, unfortunately, to pursue any close investigation. The daily chronicle of police news has been quite sufficient to indicate with tolerable clearness that the Fusiliers, unlike their immediate predecessors, must be relegated to an "evil category"; for their conduct during their stay has been extremely bad, and their habits have been only too apparent to the general public in our streets. In the Police Court their appearance has been almost as regular as on parade, and a few figures, ascertainable from the records of cases tried, will show that we are in no way exaggerating when we class the Fusiliers as one of the most troublesome regiments the authorities have had to deal with. During the few months preceding their arrival, there were on an average about ten Lincolnshire men before the Bench every month. In March, when for a few days both regiments were here, the military cases rose to 37, of which number the Fusiliers, during ten or twelve days, contributed 21, the Lincolnshire 14, and the Royal Artillery 2. The natural exuberance of spirits in men just released from the cramped confinement of a troopship focused the unfeigned admiration of first mate, but we find that in April there were 32 men charged, in May 24, in June 23, and up to the 8th of this month 9—just at the last named rate would mean nearly 40 regimental men for the month arrested.

The daily chronicle of police news has been only too apparent to the general public in our streets. In the Police Court their appearance has been almost as regular as on parade, and a few figures, ascertainable from the records of cases tried, will show that we are in no way exaggerating when we class the Fusiliers as one of the most troublesome regiments the authorities have had to deal with. During the few months preceding their arrival, there were on an average about ten Lincolnshire men before the Bench every month. In March, when for a few days both regiments were here, the military cases rose to 37, of which number the Fusiliers, during ten or twelve days, contributed 21, the Lincolnshire 14, and the Royal Artillery 2. The natural exuberance of spirits in men just released from the cramped confinement of a troopship focused the unfeigned admiration of first mate, but we find that in April there were 32 men charged, in May 24, in June 23, and up to the 8th of this month 9—just at the last named rate would mean nearly 40 regimental men for the month arrested.

Convict ships bound for these islands of the coast of French Guiana, a few degrees north of the Equator, and, except this narrow sea tract, are covered with tropical forests. The climate is simply murderous, certain death being the result of standing bareheaded in the sun even for an instant.

From November to June is the wet season, during which the average rainfall is 150 inches; yet the temperature is never less than 85 degrees, and rises to 115 degrees during the four dry months.

recorded convictions of Fusiliers for really serious offences. Only a few days ago, two men of the Regiment were sent to jail for the theft of a £5 note, and attacks on coolies. Invasions of premises, and other breaches of the peace, have been particularly frequent. The Regiment does not seem to have the requisite moral fibre, and its training in India does not seem to have prepared it for the more strict civil government of this colony.

The Fusiliers appear to be rather astonished that they cannot command the native policeman at their own sweet will, and among the many indignities of which they have been guilty, assaults on the native constables have been prominent. In India, native policemen have been severely punished. The native constables have been severely punished. The native constables have been severely punished.

From the moment of his arrival the convict is liable to the indignity of a Sikh or Malay constable handing him up before the Bench, a clearing occupied by strongly built iron-armed huts, furnished with double rows of hammocks. But at night he could atmosphere within, combined with the noisome vapours of the outer air and the ever-present swarms of stinging insects, render any but the sleep of exhaustion impossible.

On the arrival of the prisoners at the Iles de Salut they are taken to the Camp, a clearing occupied by strongly built iron-armed huts, furnished with double rows of hammocks. But at night he could atmosphere within, combined with the noisome vapours of the outer air and the ever-present swarms of stinging insects, render any but the sleep of exhaustion impossible.

They are conducted to their work by armed guards, who are ordered to fire at the least attempt at flight. Hardly any try to escape, for they know that if they evade the bullet of the guards and their pursuit, it will be necessary to traverse the sea and the virgin forest.

At every step the constable handles them by the hair, and the virgin forest.

At every step the constable handles them by the hair, and the virgin forest.

It is difficult to account satisfactorily for the differences in the conduct of various regiments, but one theory in this case suggests itself. The men who are recruited from rural districts for the Buffs (the old 3rd E. Kent), or the Lincolnshire, are as a rule well behaved and amenable to the requirements and orders of the authorities. Experience shows that such regiments as the 2nd South Lancashire and the Northumbrian Fusiliers are recruited from a disreputable section of the home towns. The Rifle Brigade, for instance, now stationed in Hongkong, are mainly "East Enders" and have during their short stay given an infinite amount of trouble to the police force.

Meanwhile, with bodies broken by their awful

ready to sit at the first sign of mutiny. Sometimes, indeed, such outbreaks do occur, but they are invariably quelled with remorseless severity. The horrors of the passage are too repulsive for description, the scenes of stumbling, rather those observable a century or two back than what one would associate with the present times.

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They are conducted to their work by

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Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. 8-6

S I E N T I N G,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation free.  
Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. 104

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M. R. W. C. G. TAI-FONG.  
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Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. 14

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN  
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most  
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of  
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind  
patronage and support, and desires to state that  
she will be pleased to receive orders for all  
kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs  
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Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing,  
Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,  
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiories will also be most grateful for  
any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into  
Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who  
are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1895. 140

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will  
be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria  
Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at  
Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to  
7.30 o'clock.

PRICE.....TEN CENTS.  
Copies ordered from the Office will be charged  
the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisements are terminated that the Hongkong  
Telegraph has by far the largest circulation of  
any English newspaper published in the Far  
East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on  
application.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

LANGUID WOMEN  
PALE CHILDREN  
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS  
VIN CHAPOTEAUT  
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPPERMINT)  
A DELICIOUS  
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This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when  
no other solid or liquid food will remain on the  
stomach. It is indicated in constitutional weakness  
and lack of digestive power,  
for the Aged, Anemic,  
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It helps suffers from  
Consumption,  
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each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.  
Favorable Arrangements made for Families  
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P. BOHM,  
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Hongkong, 3rd April, 1895. 1420

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have secured the 1ST FLOOR recently occupied  
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(above the present GRILL ROOM) and have  
fitted it up for

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only  
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SOLE Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of  
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Hongkong, 27th March, 1895.

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MODERATE PRICES.  
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above sea-level, has just been, thoroughly  
re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a  
NEW WING has been built, which commands  
magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland  
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SPECIAL SUMMER RATES,  
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One person, per day.....\$ 4.00  
One person, per month.....\$ 75 to 90.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per  
day.....7.00  
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month.....150.00  
Married couple (occupying two rooms)  
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THE MANAGER,  
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Hongkong, 16th March, 1895. 145

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TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE  
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Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes  
from the Southward. Steam-launches can at  
any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the  
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To the other attractions of this popular resort

PATHING PAVILIONS  
have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from  
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Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-  
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Hongkong, 27th March, 1895.

FACTS, NOT ASSERTIONS.

THE fast Soap greases the skin; an Alkali Soap makes it red and harsh.

WATKINS PEACH BLOSSOM SOAP is nothing but Soap;  
no fat or Alkali in it.

WATKINS & CO.,  
APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE CLUB HOTEL, 5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.  
HOTEL METROPOLE, 1, TSUKIJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT, Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggages and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—the ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER

on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

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